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AND

MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**WHY BE AFRAID OF
THE EICHMANN TRIAL?**

A curious phenomenon is showing itself in some unexpected quarters. Our correspondent in New York reports special preparations by American Jewish organisations to meet an expected wave of anti-Semitism as an accompaniment to the Eichmann trial. The World Jewish Congress has recently published a number of similar warnings, and some Israeli circles have also voiced their disquiet about the expected repercussions. In Britain there have also been warnings, at the Board of Deputies and at last weekend's Zionist Conference, that we must be prepared for a resurgence of pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist activities aimed primarily at the Jews. In France attention has been drawn to the questionable character of some recent popular publications.

All this has naturally caused some alarm and considerable concern. But is it justified? Is it necessary? Is it warranted? There seems to be a danger here that some people—and especially some organisations—are losing sight of the essential character of the trial. Far too many of them—especially in the United States—are so imbued with a “defensive” mentality caused by constantly “defending” Jews against attacks, against discrimination, against being misunderstood, that they automatically prepare to defend themselves against some accusations that may emerge from the trial.

* * *

This is a distorted, ridiculous and absurd situation. It should be quite clear by now that there is nothing apologetic in the Eichmann trial, that the capture and the arraignment of the man were conceived in terms of historic justice, not of popular revenge. The accusers at this trial will be the Jewish people; they have laid the charges which need neither apology nor explanation. The defendant in this trial is, in the main, the man in the dock, Adolf Eichmann. But he is not the only defendant, as David Astor has pointed out in the striking article (the only one he has ever signed as editor) which appeared in last Sunday's *Observer*.

The Eichmann trial should not be a cause of concern for Jewish leaders and organisations. Nor should it be an

occasion for crude propaganda or agitation about the events of the last war. The issues at the trial go far deeper than that: the meaning of the Eichmann trial, as Mr. Astor demonstrated so impressively, will depend on what the world does with the new knowledge the trial should disseminate to all corners of the globe. The Israelis have not captured Eichmann in order to stage a vengeful show-trial, or to perpetuate emotions of grief and hate, however deeply felt these may still be.

The main purpose of the Israel Government—and especially of Mr. Ben-Gurion when he gave the orders that launched this momentous enterprise—was something different. And David Astor in the *Observer* last Sunday has understood it better than anyone yet. If the trial is to achieve its purpose, the actual fate of Eichmann is almost immaterial—as Mr. Ben-Gurion has said. However, what will matter is the degree to which the world, and especially the Germans, but not only the Germans, will understand that this mass cruelty and murder can take place when the normal standards of human relationship are replaced by racial, religious, political, colour and social prejudices and hates.

* * *

The Germans in the Nazi period focused the problem on the Jews. But the same breakdown of tolerance and fundamental human relations can be seen today in other fields: in the Arab attitude to the Israeli, in the South African (and many other white) attitudes to the Negro, and it has also shown itself more recently in some coloured peoples' attitude to the white races, and in Soviet propaganda and policy towards those they do not like, the so-called imperialists and, not least, the Israelis.

But none of us are really altogether immune from some aspects of political, racial or religious intolerance. Mr. Astor has underlined how this seemingly innocent shortcoming in human behaviour may set a man like Eichmann, or a people like the Germans, on the road that has led to the trial which opens in Jerusalem in two weeks' time. It is this aspect, then, which clearly should preoccupy the Jewish leaders and organisations. For this, without question, must be the principal moral lesson of the trial, and its real justification at the bar of history. This is at once the summation of the charge which the Jewish people have brought against the man who is accused of being a principal perpetrator of the crime and the world which permitted it to be carried out.

But the trial should also show the only way to ensure that such things shall never happen again. Mr. Astor has pointed up this aspect of the trial more clearly than anyone has yet done, and has thus greatly enlarged its impact and importance. Therefore, far from being a cause for concern or apologia, the trial thus becomes one of the great political and moral issues of our age.

ISRAEL

"FINAL" COALITION ATTEMPT FAILS

YOUNG "LIBERALS" WANT HERUT

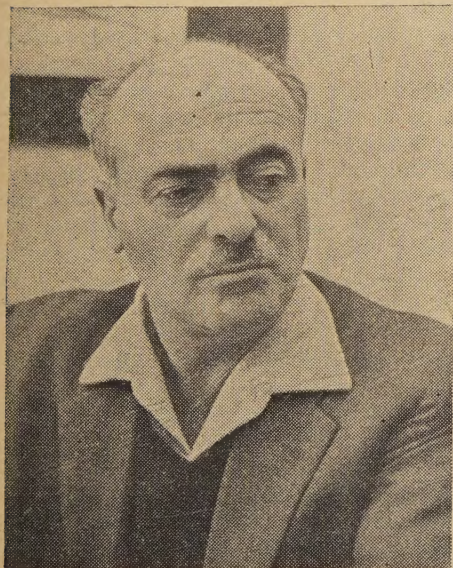
from our own correspondents

Jerusalem :

There has been yet another attempt to revive the old coalition, with the initiative coming once again from the National Religious Party headed by Moshe Shapiro. The Mizrahi leader's proposal was one he had originally put to the Progressives—that there should be a re-grouping with Mapai and the Religious bloc. But this time, the proposal went to Mapam and Ahdut Avoda and excluded the Progressives.

As on the previous occasion, the basis of the proposal was that Levi Eshkol should be Prime Minister with David Ben-Gurion serving as Defence Minister. Ben-Gurion, who was visiting the archaeological expedition led by Yigal Yadin in Ein Gedi, knew nothing about it. The proposal was put up first to Mapai leaders Pinhas Sapir and Dr. Giora Josephthal. Both seemed to be favourable in principle.

Party secretary Almogi was harder to convince, but just before the trio decided to go off and inform Ben-Gurion of the plan, the whole scheme blew up in their hands: Mapam and Ahdut Avoda stated that an Eshkol Cabinet was acceptable



LOADED MEDIATION
Ahdut Avoda's Ben-Aharon's offer:
a veto on Ben-Gurion

to them only if Mapai guaranteed that Ben-Gurion would be kept out of the Premiership for the next two years, until the end of the Knesset's legal term. In return, Mapam was ready to make amends for its use of the term "Dreyfussada" in connection with the Lavon Affair.

Three for the Liberals: But the ban on Ben-Gurion was unacceptable to Mapai and they said so, with the result that Mapam and Ahdut Avoda issued a joint statement rejecting the Shapiro proposal. This brought the comment from Mapai Knesset leader Akiva Govrin: "Thank God."

He is not the only one in Mapai who thinks the farce has gone on for too long, with Ben-Gurion being used as some legal tender which can be traded for this or that concession by the other parties. This view will undoubtedly now prevail within Mapai which has called its first full-dress campaign planning conference for mid-Passover.

The new Liberal Party is still some way from agreeing on an election platform. Its leaders are busily engaged in canvassing well-known names for their support. The best they have been able to do so far is to secure the support of Hans Moller, managing director of the Ata textile concern, Ya'acov Geri, one-time Minister of Commerce and Industry, and D. Recanati, senior shareholder in the Discount Bank.

University support for Herut: Approaches have also been made to individuals within Herut but so far without much reaction. Party leaders have promised a full list of new supporters within the next two weeks. In the meantime, they are having to fend off the pressure from their younger supporters who seem to be fields ahead of their elders. The student groups of General Zionists, Progressives and Herut at the Hebrew University have already merged into one organisation and have called on their parent parties "not to neglect the great opportunity to create a national liberal front."

A joint meeting of the new "liberal" group was addressed by Professor Benjamin Akzin, a member of the Law faculty and a veteran Revisionist. He regretted that the three political parties had not united, but went on to observe: "In politics, one cannot always get everything all at once and if one can mark progress in a desirable direction it is a good sign." He urged that efforts should be made to bring Herut into the merger.

Against this background and the previously expressed sentiments of General



GOING OUT OR COMING BACK?
For Lavon a gentle push

Zionist leaders in favour of an eventual tie-up with Herut, no one is taking much notice of Progressive leader Moshe Kol's anxious defence of the description "liberal." Kol is especially angry with the JEWISH OBSERVER for its use of the appellation "right-wing" to describe the new party.

"Threat" to Z.F.: He made it known that he had cabled the Zionist Federation in London protesting against the JEWISH OBSERVER's terminology and, in a subsequent interview with the local evening paper *Yediot Ahronot*, protested vehemently that his new party would be liberal in every sense of the word.

It seems that he also "threatened" the British Zionist Federation that he was calling in the correspondent of the *Jewish Chronicle* to brief her on his views about the JEWISH OBSERVER and that he would continue to make use of this contact with the *Chronicle*.

His attention was temporarily diverted, however, by another newspaper report—this time in *Yediot*—which alleged the existence of a secret agreement between the General Zionists and the Progressives to keep the Herut "on ice." This caused uproar in the new liberal camp, with younger members of both the General Zionists and the Progressives protesting vigorously. Leading figures among this younger element banded themselves into a committee pledged to fight for the inclusion of Herut into the merger.

Where Goldman stands: A decisive factor on the Herut issue, as well as the sort of independents who might be impelled into the liberal camp, remains the decision of Dr. Nahum Goldman as to whether he will or will not join the

Liberal Party after its formation in April. Officially, Goldmann has "not yet made up his mind." In private, he has given some indication of the issues which have a bearing on his decision.

First of all, he has no desire to go down in the records as one who helped to weaken the standing of Ben-Gurion. Whatever their disagreements in various fields, Goldmann continues to consider him "the man of this Jewish century." Secondly, he is greatly concerned about the future of the World Jewish Congress and World Zionist Organisation, neither of which has yet turned up a likely successor. And, thirdly, he is realist enough to see that the new party is unlikely to win a commanding position at the polls. The best it could hope for would be to join Mapai in a coalition and this would leave open Goldmann's own position.

For the moment, he is prepared to bless the liberals, give them his moral support, but not much more. He will be back in Israel for the founding congress of the new party on April 25 when we should learn more of where he stands.

Neumann called in: Another participant at this congress will be Dr. Emanuel Neumann, President of the right-wing Confederation of General Zionists. The Israel General Zionists have invited him to come over before the congress for discussions with party leaders. It is obvious that the local General Zionists are determined to maintain their close connection with the Neumann Confederation, an embarrassment which Kol and his colleagues do not seem to have taken into consideration.

It is probably one of the many concessions they will have to make for the sake of unity. The General Zionists have already indicated that they are fielding a

strong team for the merger talks and the Progressives will be under strong pressure to swallow rather more of the General Zionist pills than they had intended.

One of the facts the General Zionists intend to bring home to the Progressives is that there must be no more hankering after coalitions with Mapai. If the two parties are going into the election as one, then they are doing so with the intention of forming an alternative to, and not a coalition with, Mapai.

LAVONISTS WIN PUBLISHING RACE

MORE BOOKS ON THE WAY

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

The first of what will undoubtedly be a spate of books on the "Affair" has made its appearance. Entitled simply "Parasha", it is the work of two fervent supporters of the Lavon cause, Eliahu Hassin, diplomatic correspondent of the Ahdut Avoda newspaper *Lamerhav*, and Dan Horowitz, parliamentary correspondent of *Davar*.

A well managed piece of promotion work ensured that copies were in the hands of the press at about the same time as the censor was sitting on a few copies in Tel Aviv. The result was a great demand for the 3,000 copies of the book when it appeared on Monday afternoon.

Neither of the authors could pretend to objectivity in their presentation of the "Affair." Both were guiding spirits behind the academicians' movement "in defence of democracy" and close companions of former Lavon public relations chief Levi Itzhak Hayerushalmi. They claim, however, that Hayerushalmi did not discuss the Lavon issue, something hard to believe were it not for the fact that Hayerushalmi himself is said to be preparing a book on the same topic.

Rosen defends Committee : Two further volumes are known to be in preparation, one by journalist Amnon (Charlie) Dror, also a member of the *Lamerhav* staff, and the other by Benjamin Givli, former Chief of Intelligence and Military Attaché in London. Meanwhile, a new rash of newspaper articles has appeared.

Last week, Vera Elyashiv, Knesset correspondent of *Davar*, published an article in *Ha'aretz* examining the work of the Cabinet Committee of Seven which investigated the "Affair". She found that it had in fact, if not on purpose, been biased in favour of Lavon. This week, Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen, chair-



"A PUBLIC SCANDAL"
Justice Minister Rosen denounces
leaks of secret documents

man of the Committee, wrote a lengthy article refuting her arguments.

He said that her article had been based on secret documents "which she should not have seen," and he therefore chose to address his reply not to her but to the "real author" of the article—by implication, David Ben-Gurion.

"Public scandal" : This was seen by a few independent observers as an election move intended rather to discredit Ben-Gurion than Miss Elyashiv, who gave a rather confused explanation for her article's appearance in *Ha'aretz* and not in *Davar*, her usual employer.

Answering a question in the Knesset on Monday, Rosen said the protocols of the Committee of Seven were secret, but there was little possibility that either Miss Elyashiv or Israel Beer, another contributor to *Ha'aretz* on this topic, both of whom seemed to have had access to these documents, could be prosecuted.

However, the civil servant who revealed their contents to these journalists was liable to prosecution if discovered. Rosen declared that the leakage of secret documents involved in the "Affair"—and not only in these two cases—amounted to a public scandal.

Optimists' time-table : In all these circumstances, it is difficult to share the view of those in Mapai who believe that the "Affair" will not feature in the election campaign. These optimists, apparently, are basing themselves on a time-table which includes the opening of the Eichmann trial in April, a political lull in May, the peak of the Eichmann trial in June and the usual international crisis in mid-summer.

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ARAB WORLD

DAMASCUS PLUMBS NEW DEPTHS

MOSCOW THERE FOR THE PROPAGANDA PICKINGS

Until last week it was possible to say many things about the U.A.R.'s radio propaganda—that it was nonsensical, hysterical and often blatantly untruthful. But it could never be said that, in its radio war against Israel, it stooped to the lower depths of religious incitement. That was until last week.

On Monday, March 20, in a Damascus radio broadcast for home consumption, commentator Said ad-Dillawi introduced the religious element for the first time. He took up the report that the Arab League Secretary General had recently been received in the Vatican where, according to Arab sources, the Pope "expressed his support for the just rights of the Palestinian people in their usurped homeland."

"Enmity of the Jews": It was right, declared ad-Dillawi, for the Pope to express this sentiment for the Palestinian people. Palestine was the cradle of Christ and "the Pope, who carries out the mission of Christ on earth, well knows the enmity harboured by the Jews for Christ, Christianity and Christians ever since Christ began advocating peace, love and tolerance."

But, the Damascus broadcaster went on, leaders of the Christian state, and particularly the U.S., had "sold their faith." President Kennedy "has forgotten that he is a human being, that he is a Christian, that he is a Catholic who belongs to the Pope's faith and that he has made a loan available to the gangster state called Israel."

Why, ad-Dillawi asked, did Kennedy "not follow the steps of the Pope, his spiritual leader, and support Arab rights against the evil of the Jews, or at least why did he not stop supporting the evil of the Jews against Arab rights?" Did he think the gangster state would last long in the Holy Land? He was wrong if he thought so. "It will vanish from the world, and then mankind will be saved from these evil, cunning and intriguing gangs."

"Kneel to Zionist gangs": Thanking the Pope "for his generous feelings towards the people of Palestine," the Damascus spokesman recalled that "when the Moslem caliphs ruled Jerusalem they pledged themselves to protect Christians and their religion."



A BISHOP VISITS ISRAEL
It's easier to hit at Kennedy

He felt sorry only for "those who have sold their religion for the sake of their world and for those who kneel to the Zionist gangs instead of kneeling to God. We regret this loan and all others that may be offered to Israel with a view to prolonging its life. The Holy Land belongs to its owners, both Christians and Moslems, who will return to their homeland shortly."

In contrast with this sort of nastiness was the propaganda mess in which the U.A.R. radio and press services involved themselves by misinterpreting a simple announcement from Tel Aviv. Israel radio, reporting the arrival last week of a four-man delegation of the American Legion for a three-day visit, said that a number of American veterans now resident in Israel were thinking of establishing a local branch of the Legion.

New kind of aid: The result was an immediate howl from Cairo's home and foreign radio services and in the Egyptian press, "Israel radio said yesterday that American soldiers will serve in the Israeli Army," declared the "Voice of the Arabs." Amplifying this, Cairo's home service revealed that the American veterans' leaders had arrived in Israel "at the Government's invitation to arrange for U.S. veterans to serve in the Israeli Army."

Traditional U.S. aid to Israel, continued Cairo, had now assumed a new form. "It is no longer confined to weapons, financial aid and donations. The new form is the dispatch of U.S. soldiers to Israel."

This renewed obsession with Israel-American relations has been seized upon

by Moscow for mischief making of its own. An Arabic broadcast, describing Israel as the "fortress of the western world in the Near East," said Israeli leaders made no effort to hide the fact that she needed U.S. assistance to strengthen her military might and "you know full well against whom the Israelis want to use these weapons."

Where the money comes from: But an important question, according to Moscow, was where the United States got the money with which it aided Israel. "It is very clear that this money cannot be obtained except from one source: the sales of Arab oil."

"In a word, the income from exploiting Arab natural resources is being spent to buy weapons which may be used against the Arabs."

TOO MANY LEADERS

BACKGROUND TO A NATION'S UNREST

*from our special Middle East
correspondent, Robert Gee*

To have any understanding at all of the atmosphere in which Lebanese Cabinet Ministers can abuse each other and threaten non-co-operation within the Government, it is necessary to go back to the time when Saeb Salem formed his administration.

Washed backwards and forwards in the waves of the competing factional pressures, he came to the conclusion that the only way to establish effective government was to include representatives of every party. And he chose the leaders—or "zaims"—of the parties so that, if decisions had to be made with the party line in mind, then the ministers could take them without reference back to anyone else.

In popular parlance, his government

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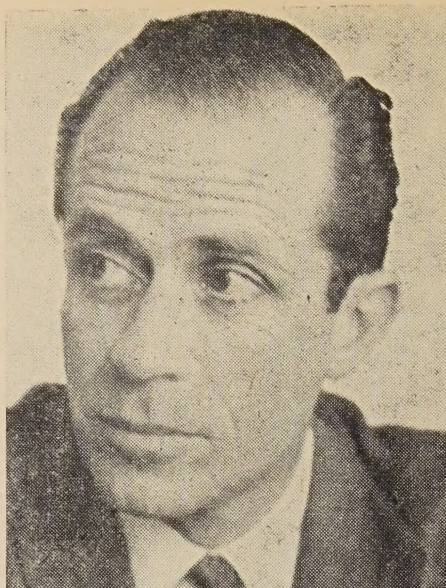
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came to be known as the Cabinet of "zaims." It seemed the only way out of an unpleasant dilemma. But, in recent weeks, there has been growing criticism from many quarters of the government's composition. There are too many leaders and not enough men of ideas and ability is a criticism heard on every side. "The more the ministers talk, the less they govern," say the Lebanese.

Under twelve months : The fact is, of course, that the administration is too large to be manageable and its lack of ability leaves it wide open to the attacks of political malcontents. Henri Ponsot once said: "Govern the Lebanon? All you have to do is to change the blood-suckers every six months." It is unfortunate that events have borne him out.

The government of Riadh Solh was the only one which lasted for as long as two years. All the other ministries, the ones of the Khouris and the Chamounis, lasted less than twelve months. Saleh thought he could change this "routine" by bringing everyone in on the act, but he has only made matters worse.

The government is unable to get down to the job of governing because of the numerous factions with which it has to contend, although the parliament of 99 members does include sufficient men with the ability to do the job properly. But they will never get the chance until the



LEBANESE POLITICIAN RAYMOND EDDÉ
Too much talk, not enough government

President changes the present regime.

Sporting rumours : A move is on hand to bring in Rashid Karami, but the whole situation has been complicated by the interference of outsiders, especially one Gamal Abdel Nasser. It is a little-known fact that before the U.A.R. President had accused certain Lebanese of interfering in the affairs of Syria, Lebanon Foreign Minister Philip Takla had called in the ambassadors of the U.A.R., Jordan and Iraq to warn them against meddling in the internal affairs of Lebanon. They were told to restrict their staffs to matters diplomatic.

One of the favourite activities of Arab diplomats stationed in Lebanon, with lots of time on their hands, is to spread false rumours. It is a sort of sport, with the prize going to the one whose rumours travel furthest. One such rumour suggested that the Lebanon was importing Israeli fruit and vegetables via Turkey. In the end, the government had to issue an official denial.

One thing there is no denying is the serious meat crisis. Turkey and Syria, Lebanon's main suppliers, have forbidden meat exports because of local shortages. Thousands of head of cattle have been lost owing to the prolonged drought. Iraq, too, has banned meat exports for similar reasons, though worsened in Iraq's case by land reform measures which have driven many big breeders out of business.

Competition for meat : On the basis of my own local investigations, I reckon that the meat crisis, unless dollar funds are used for imports from South America, will go on for another three years or so. The ordinary Lebanese is hard hit by the competition for available meat from the

well-to-do and the luxury hotels which buy whatever the price.

The cereals shortage has been alleviated by the U.S. An agreement was recently concluded between the two governments for the "loan" of 225,000 tons of wheat, 15,000 tons of maize and 15,000 tons of oats, reckoned to cost some 50 million Lebanese pounds. (At the same time, the Lebanese have been boasting of wheat exports to Syria for the first time in many years).

While salaries have been increasing, they have gone up at nothing like the rate of the cost of living. Rents are already high and are to be increased over the next two years, on dwellings, by 10 to 30 per cent and on commercial premises by 20 to 60 per cent. All this will further add to the considerable cost of living.

"Menace" Perhaps the fortunate ones among the lower orders are the police—they are now permitted to collect fines on the spot from motorists who contravene the regulations, as good a way as any to help them make a few shillings extra for themselves on the side.

But all this is small beer compared with the \$27 million or so borrowed from the World Bank by the previous administration for the Litani river hydroelectric project, a scheme which has been so mismanaged that it seems unlikely ever to come to fruition. Widespread corruption quite apart, the contractors had so badly surveyed the area that when boring for a ten-mile tunnel was under way, the roof collapsed and the workings were flooded.

Experts are still scratching their heads over how best to salvage something from the wreckage. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Saleh has described the project as "a menace to the whole Lebanese economy" and the Electricity Department has warned of shortages within the next few years.

92 per cent gold cover : And yet there is plenty of money still in the national coffers. In five weeks at the end of the last year, the Lebanese Government bought gold on the London and Swiss markets to the value of nearly \$18 million, providing 92 per cent gold cover for the national currency. But even here mismanagement has been charged. Former minister Raymond Edde charged that Lebanon had overpaid by some \$350,000 by not buying the gold from the Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

It is only by viewing the political developments in the Lebanon against the background of these internal upsets and divisions that it is possible to understand the political capital outsiders can hope to gain by interfering on one side or the other.

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IS IT GOOD FOR THE JEWS?

AMERICAN CONCERN OVER EICHMANN TRIAL

from our own correspondent

New York :

There is a lot of quiet concern about the effects of the forthcoming Eichmann trial publicity on United States public opinion, and Jewish defence groups in particular are taking steps to ensure that there is no hostile rebound.

The American Jewish Committee, for example, has sent out a memorandum to its various branches and offices, entitled "The Impact of the Eichmann Trial on Americans—Some Suggestions for Local Programming."

The memorandum discusses the background of the seizure of Eichmann, the selection of Israel as the site for the trial, the problems of international law, and some of the issues likely to arise as the trial gets under way.

Potentialities : It goes on to recommend that:

"Constructive concepts can and should be injected before and during the trial. If we are watchful and take advantage of the public interest in the trial, it can be used as an incentive for human relations' studies which will lead to beneficial gains for humanity."

That there was need for such watchful-



HOLLYWOOD'S EICHMANN
Werner Klemperer, son of the conductor, in his film role

ness was explained thus: "Although American Jews are not responsible for what Israel does, we have a genuine stake in the Eichmann trial. Everyone has. This *cause célèbre* with its intense international publicity, holds potential good or harm for humanity.

"The fact that Eichmann destroyed people (of whom more than a million were children under fourteen years of age) solely because they were Jews makes it impossible to try him without constant reference to 'Jews.'

"The court proceedings will determine most of what will reach the public. Yet there will be occasions for interpretations

and opportunities for promoting socially constructive concepts. It is also necessary to correct erroneous opinion."

Questions to be asked : Urging their local units to undertake public education during the Eichmann trial, the Committee suggests that "even in small communities an individual can form a group of concerned people who can plan and implement such a programme."

The Committee then suggests questions to be raised by the local activity planners:

How can we educate more people about the lessons to be drawn from a dramatic review of European Jewry's catastrophe which the Eichmann trial will provide?

What should be done to reassure victims of Nazism in the community that the dire developments which will be reviewed on T.V. and in the press are entirely unlike the experience of the American Jews and that the Jews of America are not seriously menaced by anti-Semitic elements such as the tiny American Nazi Party?

What assistance can be given to the local school system and especially teachers whose classes are almost certain to discuss the trial, so that they may interpret the Eichmann trial beneficially to their pupils?

What approach should be made to legal experts in the community who are inclined to dwell on the legality of Israel's trying Eichmann, in order to direct their thinking along the lines of strengthening international law and the eventual development of an international criminal court?

How can interest be aroused locally in the Genocide Convention? What can be done to encourage the President to recommend its ratification by the United States Senate?

Canadians cool : Other groups have been in touch with television stations with suggestions for legal and other panels to discuss the televised excerpts that the stations expect to carry daily. There is a rash of newspaper articles and features on Eichmann to such an extent that some of the Jewish groups are convinced that it indicates more a result of press competition than extensive public interest in the trial.

But many organisations, study groups, sisterhoods, brotherhoods and so on are planning special sessions on the Eichmann case, a rather different state of affairs from that existing in next-door Canada, where responsible Jewish bodies have tried to dissuade Jewish groups from any such gatherings devoted to considering the trial.

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IN THE NEWS

CONFERENCE AFTERMATH

IF I HAD TO sum up (and I have to) the outcome of last weekend's 60th Annual Conference of the Zionist Federation, I would say that there were two features about it which were different and encouraging when compared with the Federation conferences of the last few years. There was general agreement, despite remaining pockets of discontent, that the conference had been better attended, better conducted and more interesting than last year's or the year before. It was a brighter and more compact conference, and both the organisation and the pleasant atmosphere of the new St. John's Wood Synagogue Hall contributed a great deal to this (although the air-conditioning plant on the opening night could not make up its mind and alternately roasted and froze the audience).

THE REAL TEST

The platform also contributed a little to this state of slight discomfort, though the day will yet come when platform speakers will comprehend that microphones were invented so that they would not have to shout, and that the combination of raised voice and microphone can have an ear-shattering effect in a comparatively small hall. And it did. But these were minor problems. It is worth while turning now to the major ones on which the conference focused attention. This, I would say, was the other important new feature of the conference. It did not have a debate on this or that, vote and then finish with the subject. On the contrary, its main work seemed to be to focus attention on certain important matters, and then instruct the incoming Executive to take it from there.

One might say with some justice, therefore, that what the conference did was to



IMPRESSIVE OR IMPRESSIONIST ZIONISM?

Nathani, Marcus and Merhav—Mapam's top trio in colourful company

lay down a policy and a programme for the new Executive Council. And the real test of the conference will be, not what was done or left undone last weekend, but how the Executive carries on from here. There are at least four major political issues on which the Executive will have to decide its follow-up. The problem of Soviet Jewry—and of the Jewish Agency's policy with regard to it—is not one that can be left until there is another conference. It will require some hard thinking and decision making on what is best for Soviet Jewry.

HIDDEN IMPLICATIONS

The Ambassador gave a timely warning of the re-emergence of the Arab refugee question, and the need for

honest and positive solutions. He warned about the increased hostile propaganda that Israel might expect—not least in the Anglo-Saxon countries. How will the Federation develop this theme? Another subject for the Executive. Sir Barnett Janner dealt with a different aspect of the same problem—the possible increase of anti-Jewish activity as a result of the Eichmann trial, and he gave some lurid and warning samples of what has already started. What is the Executive Council doing about this one? What are the logical consequences of these decisions? One thing is clear from the conference mood: it will not be sufficient to shunt these questions into the laps of the respective committees of the Council.

(continued on page 10)

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But without a doubt the most far-reaching of the conference decisions was that taken on the resolution moved by Israel Sieff on Israel in the Middle East. This went very far, much further I suspect than most of the delegates seem to realise. The reason for this seeming failure to appreciate its implications was the absence from the resolution, and from the speech by Israel Sieff of the sense of urgency which underlies the issue. It seemed to me a great pity that the essential point which Eban had made in the speech quoted in the resolution was not pressed at any time. The problem of Israel's higher education system is not something which one can settle "in due time" or which does not concern British Zionists. After all, they are among the largest contributors to the Hebrew University, the Weizmann Institute and the Technion, and they have a natural interest that the fullest and best use should be made of these invaluable instruments. As for the time factor, both Ben-Gurion and Eban have stressed the urgency of this problem. Israel's higher education is now in direct competition with that of the Arabs, and at the present rate Israel is falling behind. Surely, this is a matter of the greatest concern for Zionists. Again, the conference gave a mandate to the Executive Council to go ahead and see what can be done to assist the Israeli authorities in this matter.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE?

All these are very important matters, and—it seems to me—outside the immediate sphere of any of the committees of the Executive Council. In view of the importance of these remissions to the Executive, it may be asked whether a special *ad hoc* Political Committee should not be formed to attend to the execution of these conference decisions. That will be the real test of the conference.

The Executive might also consider calling a special conference before the summer holidays or immediately afterwards and report to it what has been done to carry out the conference instructions.

SOMETHING RARE

The Federation is fortunate that in this situation it now has an experienced chairman, and a very politically minded council (eight of the twenty members elected from London are supporters of Poale Zion and the other dozen are also not unpolitically minded). It has something which is rare after a conference, a programme of action. All that remains is to implement it. And that is what really counts.

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ZIONIST FEDERATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE

RUSSIAN JEWRY, EDUCATION AND NEO-NAZISM

DOMINATING ISSUES AT OPENING SESSION

A practical reply to those who claim that there is no longer any interest in Zionism was provided by the large attendance at Saturday night's opening session of the Zionist Federation's Sixtieth Annual Conference. Most other sessions of the conference were equally well attended, culminating in a packed hall for Sunday night's farewell reception to retiring Chairman Woolf Perry on the eve of his departure to Israel.

This year's conference venue was the new communal hall of the St. John's Wood Synagogue, providing a setting and facilities previously unequalled. Another innovation was the form of the opening night's agenda, devoted mainly to the discussion of resolutions proposed by the Executive.

The first resolution, expressing "grave concern at the discriminatory treatment to which the three million strong Jewish community in Russia is subjected," was moved by Dr. S. Levenberg and was passed unanimously.

A reason for the crisis: Dr. Levenberg told the delegates that "one of the main reasons for the present crisis in Zionism is the cutting off of Russian Jewry from the main body of Jews."

A quarter of the whole Jewish people lived in the Soviet Union and the conference urged the Russian authorities "to recognise the specific historic position of the Jewish people and to permit their Jewish citizens to maintain contact with other Jewish communities on matters of common concern and to allow emigration to Israel to those who wish to be united with their families."

The conference further appealed to the Soviet authorities to grant the Jewish community "an opportunity to develop their great spiritual heritage, freedom to establish and to maintain local and central Jewish cultural institutions, possibilities to educate their children in the cultural heritage of their people, and freedom to pursue unhindered their religious activities."

From the Russian view: The three million Soviet Jews were spread over a number of the Soviet Republics but their relative contribution in all spheres of human endeavour was remarkable, said Levenberg. Over 10 per cent of



ISRAEL SIEFF AND LAVY BAKSTANSKY
A time for urgency?

Soviet scientists were Jews, one third of Moscow lawyers were Jews. Their contribution to medicine, to the academic and cultural life of the country was equally impressive.

The Jewish problem was not a minor one from the point of view of the Soviet Government either. The main issue was not religion, or the usage of Yiddish as a language, but that of a nationality, of a socio-economic group. Whereas all other communities in the Soviet Union lived in their own republic, the Jews were the one exception, their problem was *sui generis*.

They spread throughout the country, they had many of the enviable white-collared jobs. And, in addition, there was the general distrust because of their links with their western kinsmen and the State of Israel.

Dr. Levenberg concluded by urging the Soviet Government to end their present campaign against the Jewish religion and the State of Israel.

Education and the future: A second major Executive resolution calling for support for Israel in an endeavour to raise the technical and scientific levels of her education, was moved by Israel M.

Sieff and passed unanimously by the Conference.

The resolution called for the establishment of a "Joint Israel Diaspora Education Authority" for the purpose of helping to determine the type and quality of education in Israel, and also, of achieving a higher standard of primary and secondary education—and to ensure a deeper Jewish consciousness in the Diaspora.

This Joint Authority, Sieff explained, would operate on the basis of the following fundamental principles:

- ¶ To advise on the methods for a balanced education, with certain specialisations and disciplines, to meet the practical and material needs of the State.
- ¶ The creation of a reasonable relationship between the sciences and the humanities.
- ¶ The type of curricula required to transform the mind and spirit from a parochial, to a wider and more universal outlook—both in Israel and in the Diaspora.
- ¶ To set the place of tradition and religion in the programme and in the life of the students.
- ¶ The work and planning of the Joint Education Authority should be carried out in complete understanding among its members on the objectives and purposes of a united Jewish people—purposes concerning not only the destiny of the Jewish people themselves, but also the impact to be made upon the wider world.
- ¶ The Joint Education Authority would have certain advantages, for its terms of reference would transcend party politics.

More must be done: If the resolution was to have any meaning, Sieff continued, "it is incumbent upon us to find the funds to build training colleges and also to find men and women in the Diaspora to train for scientific and technical schools in Israel."

The speaker went on to recall Israel Minister of Education Abba Eban's recent interview dealing with this problem (see JEWISH OBSERVER February 17), and he reiterated Israel's need for more and varied education—vocational as well as humanistic.

Zionists should also concern themselves with establishing educational institutions in the Diaspora which would give a Jew

the maximum opportunity for self-identification with the Jewish people. Only by establishing an educational and cultural bridge between Israel and the Diaspora would the Zionist movement be able to survive.

A start had been made in this country by the Jewish Day Schools, but a much greater educational effort was required to educate potential immigrants from the west.

The Joint Education Authority, Sieff concluded, should also be able to provide for Israeli teachers to service the Diaspora communities.

REFUGEES: LOURIE SETS THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Speaking of the "deep humanitarian problem" of the Arab refugees, Israel Ambassador Arthur Lourie, told the Conference that this issue could only be solved by taking it out of its political context. In view of the fact that this problem remained a major obstacle in the way of a better relationship between Israel and her neighbours, and continued to agitate public opinion in this country and elsewhere, it was important to consider the Arab refugee issue in its proper frame and proportions.

There had been 40 million refugees since 1939 throughout the world, but only in the case of the Arab refugees had it remained an intractable problem. And that was because of the Arab determination to keep this problem alive for political ends.

"We are told that U.N. resolutions called on Israel to accept back the Arab refugees. This is not a correct statement," declared the Ambassador.

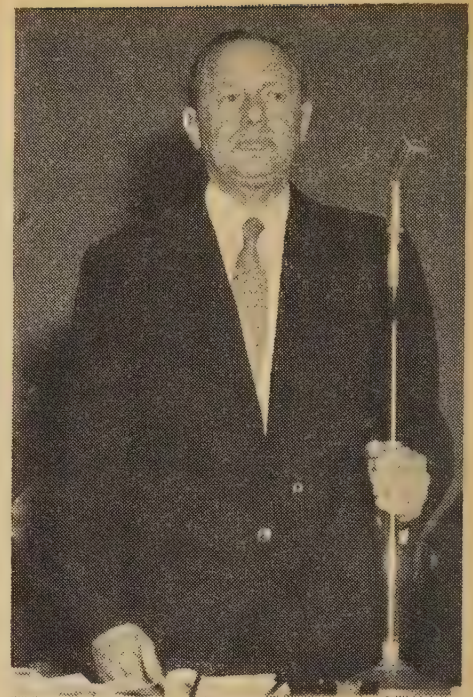
Way to a solution: Recalling the text of the December 1948 and December 1950 U.N. resolutions, Lourie explained that the first resolution had contained recommendations within the context of peace and practicability, and that the second resolution advocated the reintegration and resettlement of the refugees in the Arab countries.

"The Arabs should solve this problem in the same way in which we have solved our own. They should consider the refugees as their brethren and treat them as such." But Arab propaganda aimed not at a solution of the refugee problem but at the creation of "a fifth column to explode Israel from within."

The Arab refugees, the Ambassador said in conclusion, would find haven and home in the Arab countries with their gradual and inevitable economic development. "They will be helped to the extent that the international community realises the true nature of the problem: that if it is treated as a humanitarian problem, there is an answer; if it is treated as a political problem, there is none."

Janner's warning: Finally at this session, a resolution urging all political organisations to watch carefully incipient movements of a neo-Nazi character and to adopt all legal means to prevent the existence of such organisations and their sinister activities, was moved by Sir Barnett Janner, M.P.

Drawing attention to the danger of a Nazi revival, Sir Barnett listed current publications in this country such as *Combat*, as well as the "European Social



ISRAEL AMBASSADOR LOURIE
Not what the resolutions said

Movement" in Malmo, the "New European Order" centred in France, the anti-Semitic activities of Nazis in South America and the Arab countries. This fascist international, like a hydra with many heads, had become particularly active at present, on the eve of Eichmann's trial.

The resolution called on governments to take appropriate measures to dissolve organisations of a Nazi character and to prevent their resurgence.

"Impracticable": A Mapam proposal for an amendment calling for "self-defence of the community" by Solly Marcus, which also deplored the supply of nuclear arms to Germany and the training of German troops in this country, was rejected.

Replying on behalf of the Executive Council, A. I. Richtiger said the wording of the resolution made it impracticable for the Conference to consider it, though there was much in its substance that the platform agreed with.

GENERAL ZIONISTS' "QUIET SATISFACTION"

NON-IDENTIFICATION POLICY REAFFIRMED

Woolf Perry, taking the chair for the General Zionist session on Sunday morning, stated that the past year had been one of consolidation, and claimed that the Confederation could

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(details to be announced)
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take quiet satisfaction in the results of the year's activities.

Stressing the policy of non-identification with Israeli political parties, Perry declared that "it would be a disaster to regress to party polemic discussions."

He considered that the coming year would be a testing one, but was optimistic that the challenges of the future would be met if the party remained loyal to Weizmann's tenets and ideals.

Local youth committees: Sidney Shipton, joint honorary secretary of the General Zionist Administrative Committee, introduced the committee resolution declaring that Zionist societies did not concern themselves actively with the progress of youth movements, and urging the formation of local youth committees.

Something practical had to be done to capture the communities, he said, and Zionism, particularly General Zionism, must spread its activities more widely. Zionist societies must form committees to help young Zionist organisations. Advice and assistance were helpful, particularly financial assistance, but accommodation was needed as well.

If delegates did not intend to put the resolution into practical operation, they would be better advised to abstain or vote against it, said Shipton. "We don't want to hear good wishes and favourable speeches. We want to hear practical suggestions," he concluded.

"Zionist youth dead": In the discussion that followed, everyone was agreed that not enough was being done by the senior Zionist societies. David Glass (*Federation of Zionist Youth*) said that the resolution should not be passed just for the record. The sparsity of attendance by the representatives of the senior societies at the session led him to suggest the setting up of committees by the youth organisations to assist the adults.

S. Greenhill (*Liverpool*) said that Zionist youth in his city was dead. He could suggest no reason for this, but meetings were very poorly attended. Another delegate, A. Kramer (*Hampstead Garden Suburb*), while agreeing that more should be done to help the youth organisations, said that co-operation between younger and older Zionists was extremely difficult. The young never listened to the old and one would not expect or want them to do so.

The other joint honorary secretary, Donald Silk, replied to the debate. Conferences never provided solutions, but showed the way, as the *JEWISH OBSERVER* had said. Resolutions would not help to expand F.Z.Y., but senior Zionists should realise that future leaders of the movement here and in Israel would come from within the ranks of the F.Z.Y.,



JANUS COHEN AND DONALD SILK
No solutions from conferences

which had expanded enormously. Resolutions were not enough. There had to be constant contact. As for Hanoar Hatzioni, it was not in competition with other youth movements. There were enough unattached young people for it to attract. The resolution was carried.

"Lack of interest": Shnat Sherut was the subject of the next resolution, which deplored the "lack of interest shown by Zionist societies in encouraging... younger elements to utilise this scheme as their principal contribution to aliya." Moving the resolution, Mordecai Levene (*Golders Green*) said that Shnat Sherut could

serve as an impetus to the work of Zionist societies.

He was critical of their work in the London area and said that their activities were not very helpful. If they were not given some definite activities, they would wither away. When the debate was thrown open, J. Friedman of Glasgow said that Shnat Sherut was the concern of the whole Zionist Federation and should not be discussed only at that session.

When Carol Fox, F.Z.Y. hon. secretary, declared that her organisation was doing hard work in the field of practical achievements for Israel, and urged the senior societies to help, Harry Shine (*St. John's Wood*), treasurer of Shnat Sherut, replied that F.Z.Y. should take its place in Shnat Sherut and do its job there.

Against Shnat Sherut: What he wanted to see, said Shine, was more candidates for the scheme from within the movement, and any candidate who was not a member of F.Z.Y. should join it. David Chanan pointed out that forty per cent of the participants in the last two years' groups had settled in Israel, and that the thirtieth group was already being set up.

Ronald Bloom (*Amhurst Young Zionists*) said that six of his society's twenty members were going to Israel for six months or more, but none was going under the Shnat Sherut scheme. He did not support it, speaking for himself, because Israel needed skilled technical workers not farm labourers.

J. Halevy answered the debate, asserting that Shnat Sherut was still a very important part of life in Israel and that pioneering was still needed. The resolution was then passed.

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No Israel branch: E. Chanan (*Dalston and North London*) moved the next resolution, which affirmed the policy of non-identification and recommended the setting up of a Confederation branch in Israel. The last Zionist Congress had shown how right the policy of non-identification was.

It was only right to have a Confederation branch in Israel, so that immigrants could maintain their connections with the group. Hitachdut Olei Britannia had already run into party strife, while the sort of branch he was advocating would be non-political.

Speakers from the floor did not agree. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that setting up a branch in Israel would be tantamount to setting up a new political party in Israel, of which there were already too many.

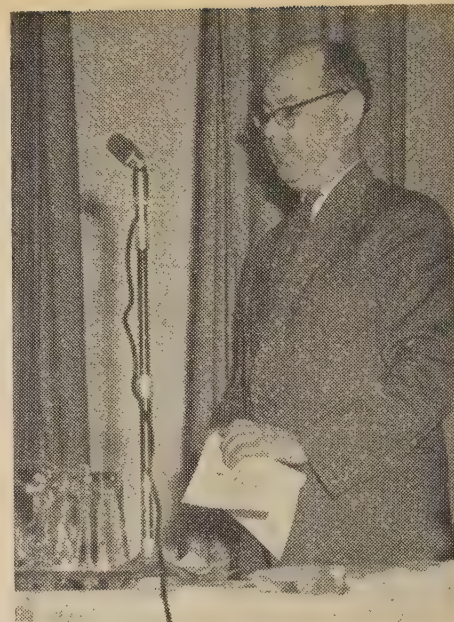
No new party: Lavy Bakstansky, Zionist Federation general secretary and general secretary of the General Zionist Administrative Committee, replied to the debate. He made it clear that there was no suggestion of setting up a new party in Israel. However, a great many people in the Confederation were asking whether there should be a continuation of the situation where Israelis should be unable to associate themselves with the Confederation at Zionist Congresses just because they were Israelis.

It would not be easy to solve this problem, or the one of whether there should be a branch in Israel. He considered that it was too early yet to rush into a concrete resolution, and therefore he was only asking these questions without trying to suggest an answer.

Bakstansky then reiterated the Confederation's policy on the question of non-identification. "The latest developments do not change the situation. We adhere to our policy of non-identification with political parties in Israel. However, we deplore the fact that the first act of the new Liberal Party was to send a telegram to the leaders of the British Zionist Federation protesting against 'the unfair campaign conducted against the party by the JEWISH OBSERVER'."

Entitled to comment: This was an attempt to interfere with the freedom of the Zionist press. People were entitled to comment on developments. If the leaders of the Liberal Party thought the JEWISH OBSERVER was wrong, they could write to the paper and say so.

"It cannot be a surprise to Kol and his friends that we entertain the utmost misgivings about the latest developments. Time will show whether they are correct or not," said Bakstansky. "We cannot



DR. S. LEVENBERG
"Lavon will return"

decide developments in Israel, but we can have our opinion. We remain loyal to the teachings of Chaim Weizmann," he concluded.

When the vote was taken on the resolution, the first part was passed, while the second paragraph was referred to the administrative committee for further study.

"DEMOCRACY NOT IN DANGER"

REASSURANCE FOR POALE ZION

It was a half-truth to say that the crisis in Mapai was a struggle between the Histadrut and the State and an oversimplification to regard it merely as a clash between generations, Dr. S. Levenberg told the Poale Zion session on Sunday morning.

Ben-Gurion and Lavon had very similar approaches to social and economic questions, he observed. Their differences were not a party matter. Lavon had made mistakes, but showed great courage and ability. He would surely return to high office. Ben-Gurion had also made mistakes, but anyone who thought he could be ignored was making a great mistake.

There was no threat to democracy, said Levenberg, but there was a threat of hypocrisy. Some people who claimed two years ago that Lavon was trying to destroy the Histadrut were now speaking of him as an upholder of the Histadrut against the attempts of Ben-Gurion to destroy it.

Manufactured crisis: Turning to internal Federation matters, Levenberg said the policy of the Z.F. must be co-existence between the parties and those who believed in non-identification.

Harold Miller, who presided, said that the merging of the two General Zionist factions in Israel would have repercussions outside of Israel. The crisis within Israel, he asserted, was a manufactured one—a lot of people fishing in troubled waters, using differences in Mapai to try and destroy the labour-led government.

MAPAM REJECTS WALK-OUT

EMISSARY FROM ISRAEL "BEWILDERED"

Protest was the keynote of Sunday morning's Mapam session—protest against Ben-Gurion, against Mapai, against the merger of the Progressives and General Zionists and against the refusal of the Zionist Federation Hon. Officers to accept a number of Mapam resolutions and amendments.

It was this refusal and the manner of the rejection of a Mapam amendment at Saturday night's opening meeting that provided this sparsely attended session with its only lively moments, leading at one point to a suggestion that the Mapam delegation stage a protest walk-out from the conference.

It was after Chairman I. Nathani had said that Mapam would have to consider seriously the Hon. Officers' rejection of certain Mapam resolutions and amendments, that Peretz Merhav, an emissary

from the Mapam Party of Israel, who has been in this country for the past year, charged Z.F. Honorary Officers with "misbehaviour." Mapam was being silenced by either being put out of order or by the moving of "previous question," he stated.

To hit, or not to hit: He had been much embarrassed and bewildered by this attitude, said Merhav, which had the end purpose of parading a false solidarity.

Dr. M. Levin suggested that they should consider a protest walk-out, or at least notification that Mapam would not stand for the same treatment at the next conference. But Nathani urged caution. Either you hit or do not hit, he advised, but do not give notice of your intention to hit. One of the younger delegates suggested that a walk-out would do more harm to Mapam than good. "The other movements would be only too glad to see us walk out," he declared.

After a little further discussion, most of it in a mood of high good humour, it was decided to make a statement of protest.

Would suit Mapai: When he opened the session, Nathani expressed confidence that, within a comparatively short time, Mapam in Britain would again have reached a position where it would be able to convene national conferences separate from the Z.F. annual conference. He urged delegates to regard this session as preparatory work for such a conference.

Delivering the political report, Peretz Merhav said there could be no doubt that, in Israel, a Liberal Party could have only one purpose: to be an alternative to socialism, a challenge to the Histadrut and the Left. The blame, however, lay upon Mapai, he said, because of the way in which it had treated the Progressives.

But, while the existence of a Liberal Party might harm Mapai's short-term plans, in the long run it would suit Mapai which hoped for a two-party system or, if the Mizrahi were to be considered separately, a three-party system.

To Ahdut Avoda's advantage: He claimed that those in Mapai who favoured Lavon were also supporters of a coalition extending from the centre to the Left, while Ben-Gurion and his supporters wanted a coalition from the centre to the Right. This, he suggested, was the central point of the internal struggle within Mapai. He depicted Ben-Gurion, Dayan and Peres as being opponents of the kibbutz movement and its ideals.

Mapam was trying to widen the Left front by association with Ahdut Avoda in a Zionist Socialist bloc. He hoped that Ahdut Avoda would realise the advantages of such a bloc.

In a brief report on Mapam activities in this country, S. Marcus said that the political climate in Britain was not favourable to a party such as this. They had very few members, yet, despite this, they had been able to extend their activities in many fields and he urged delegates to make themselves felt in the community and whenever the opportunity offered.

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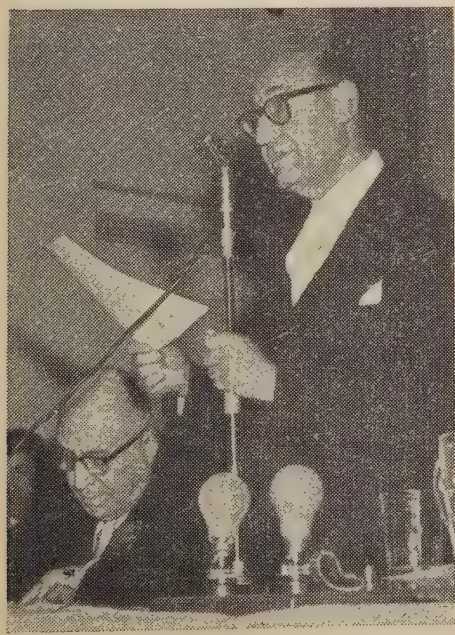
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SIR BARNETT JANNER AND MAURICE COHEN
Undisturbed by Mapam

HOW MANY BRITISH IMMIGRANTS?

YOUTH FAVOUR CONTINUED AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

The fourth session was concerned with education, and with the Zionist Congress. Despite Mrs. Stifet-Lipman's assertion that bilingual education was already a fact at Clapton Jewish day school, delegates were almost unanimous in declaring that the resolution calling for the introduction of bilingual education in Z.F. day schools was premature.

Miss Beatrice Barwell cautioned the conference against being victimised by its own enthusiasms. The amount of time devoted to Hebrew had to be studied in relation to the rest of the curriculum. Bilingualism should only be considered for secondary schools.

Dr. I. S. Fox shared the general feeling. Using Hebrew as a means of teaching general subjects was something he did not feel he could support. Jewish children had to compete with non-Jewish children in English, not Hebrew, examinations.

Absorbing a culture: Although Hebrew was taught as a living language, Dr. Fox continued, parents always looked on any increase in the time spent on Hebrew as an incursion on the time spent on general subjects. In any case, just speaking Hebrew was not enough. It was, like any other language, a way of absorbing a culture.

The Zionist Federation had taken on a great responsibility when it had established its day schools. It was now an education authority. However, it de-



YOUTH IN CONFERENCE
Candidates for the kibbutz?

ended on the support and help of the country's entire Zionist movement. The resolution was referred to the Day Schools Committee for further consideration.

The session ended with a resolution proposed by Sidney Shipton, urging improvements in Zionist Congress procedure. Few delegates spoke on this, but those who did supported it and it was passed unanimously.

No mass movements: A. I. Richtiger took the chair for the Aliya, Halutz and Youth session. He began by stating that the world total for halutzic aliya last year was 318. 58 of these immigrants had come from Britain, the largest figure for any country except the Argentine.

Altogether, 452 immigrants (including the 58 mentioned above) from Britain had gone to Israel last year through the Jewish Agency immigration office, 56 per cent as temporary residents. Even though they had gone in this category, however, they intended to stay in Israel permanently. In addition to these two categories of immigrant, there were those who obtained their visas direct from the Israeli Consulate and tourists who decided to stay on. Youth Aliyah sent few children from this country.

Woolf Perry moved the resolution urging encouragement of personal aliya. "We must cease to think in terms of slogans or appeals for mass movements from this country," he said. Just the same, he thought that the number of immigrants from England could be doubled if integration facilities in Israel were improved.

Facilities unknown: At the moment, he said, "they leave much to be desired." As far as facilities for immigration to Israel were concerned, he thought that more publicity should be given to them, and people must be made aware of their existence. He was sure that there was a large untapped potential of people who might well immigrate to Israel if they knew that the facilities existed to enable them to do so.

Speakers in the debate that followed referred to Perry's example in himself becoming an immigrant as soon as the conference had ended. I. Jeziersky replied to the debate and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The resolution welcoming the resurgence of interest in the kibbutz and affirming the need for agricultural training in this country as a preparation for immigration led to a lively debate. J. Halevy, the new chairman of the Zionist Federation, proposed the resolution. He said that industry was an important factor in Israel, but that the kibbutz and pioneering were the most important factors of all.

"Kibbutz does not attract": Speakers from the senior Zionist societies felt that *hachshara* (training) was out of place in England and out of date too. G. H. Treuter moved an amendment to this effect. A second amendment urging industrial *hachshara* instead of agricultural training was moved by G. H. Gelberg. His assertion that the days of ideological aliya were drawing to a close was vigorously opposed by youth delegates, although Basil Mann (F.Z.Y.) was an exception. He denied that the kibbutz exercised the attraction claimed for it by the resolution.

After Maurice Cohen had replied to

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the debate, both amendments were defeated. Dr. Falk then introduced a third urging the concentration of *hachshara* at one centre instead of three. I Jeziersky replied, and the amendment was defeated. The resolution was then passed.

"PREVIOUS QUESTION" ON CONTROVERSIAL MOTIONS

It was primarily a case of Mapam versus the rest when the conference, in its final stages, moved to the discussion of controversial resolutions. There were Mapam amendments to Executive Council resolutions dealing with the Middle East and with the Arab refugees.

The amendments had been tabled in such a way that the Executive was unable to recommend their rejection. The general sentiments expressed in them were in line with the Executive's own proposals but the particulars were such, according to Dr. Levenberg, that they were politically not clear, in some respects meaningless and in others harmful.

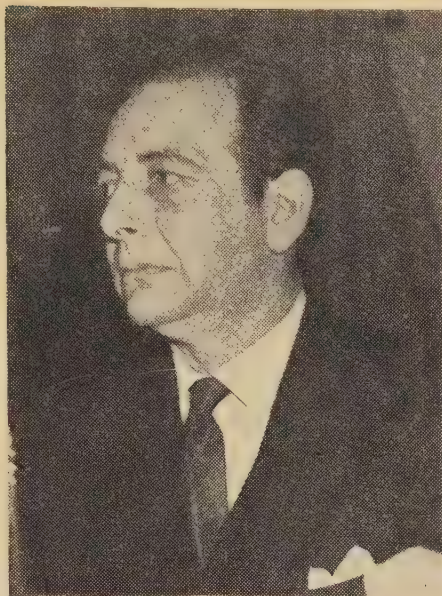
There was similar criticism by Jacob Halevy of the Mapam amendment to the Arab refugee resolution. Both Levenberg and Halevy moved "the previous question" and this was carried in both instances. The conference is thus on record as favouring an end of the arms race in the Middle East and in regarding the resettlement of the Arab refugees in the Arab countries as the most constructive solution to the problem.

Commendation: The JEWISH OBSERVER came under fire from two directions—from Mapam which tabled a resolution charging the paper with an inimical and destructive attitude to the most fundamental values of Zionism and a cynical attitude to Arab-Jewish peace; and from Dr. Falk of the Theodor Herzl Society who said that one of the greatest causes of the weakness of the Zionist Federation was the lack of space devoted by the JEWISH OBSERVER to Zionist matters.

After a short debate, in which the participants also included I. Nathani, Jacob Halevy, Edward Wolfson, Dr. M. Levin and Jon Kimche, the Mapam resolution was defeated by 79 to 32, the conference adopting a Glasgow amendment which commended the role played by the JEWISH OBSERVER in creating an informed Jewish and non-Jewish public on Middle Eastern affairs "and especially on all questions appertaining to Israel."

TEMKIN REPORTS ON ISRAEL OFFICE

Sol Temkin, director of the Zionist Federation Office in Israel, reported to



EX-CHAIRMAN WOOLF PERRY
Setting a precedent?

the conference that the Z.F. Office was gradually consolidating its efforts, extending its work and becoming a regular part of the establishment of those institutions catering for the free immigrant.

The work they were undertaking not only helped strengthen the morale and settlement possibilities for newcomers from Britain, it had also enabled many people to stay on by giving them the marginal help they required to tide them over a difficult period and ensure their proper settlement.

But there were still many difficulties with which they too had to contend. Many of them sprang from the financial difficulties of the Jewish Agency upon which they relied for housing and other facilities for the new settler. But, said Temkin, their biggest problem of all was the "unprepared immigrant."

Fifty years on: Many newcomers arrived, together with their families, completely unprepared for life in Israel, neither speaking the language nor appreciating the simple difficulties with which Israelis had to contend. There was as much need for people such as this to go on *hachshara* as there was for the *halutzim*.

He urged a normalisation of the concept of *aliya*. It was still regarded, said Temkin, as a bit of a personal idiosyncrasy and misguided idealism. It was not easy, he conceded, to convince people living in the current excellent economic conditions of Britain of the ideals of Zionism. But the Zionism of fifty years ago was no good today and there should be a programme of activities focused on *aliya*.

THE NEW OFFICERS

The conference approved the unopposed re-election of Israel M. Sieff as Hon. President and Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., as President. Jacob Halevy was elected Chairman without opposition, the other candidates having withdrawn.

Other unopposed returns included Sidney Shipton, Hon. Secretary, and Cyril Stern, Assistant Hon. Treasurer. The conference approved the election of Ernest Frankel as an Hon. Vice President in tribute to his work for the Federation.

The new Hon. Treasurer is Donald Silk and new Assistant Hon. Secretary Miss Beatrice Barwell. The newly-elected London Vice Presidents are Messrs. J. Cohen, I. Jezierski, H. Miller, S. A. Miller and Mrs. P. Leon. The Provincial Vice-Presidents are: Dr. I. S. Fox, Dr. Woolwich, Messrs. D. Weinrib and E. Wolfson, and Mrs. V. Gould.

LONDON COUNCIL: Messrs. D. Chanan, E. Chanan, M. Cohen, J. Cohen, D. H. David, G. Gelberg, D. Glass, P. S. Gourgey, D. Harris, Alic Nathan, I. Nathani, H. Pinner, N. Rabinowitz, Z. Reisman, C. Ruben, Alderman E. Snowman, and Mesdames M. Fishberg, B. Gordon, J. Miller and R. Auerbach.

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In his acceptance speech, Chairman Jacob Halevy said the need was not only for *halutzic* Jews in Israel, but also for work in the Diaspora. They needed devoted people who did not run away from difficulties. He was not very young, said Halevy, "but I am very optimistic about the future."

FAREWELL TO WOOLF PERRY

The final act of the conference was to pay tribute and bid farewell to retiring chairman Woolf Perry, on the eve of his settlement in Israel. There were a host of messages, including one from Dr. Nahum Goldmann and one from Moshe Sharett lauding Perry's example to other Zionists.

Many of Perry's former Executive colleagues paid tribute to his work for the Federation and for Zionism generally and praised the lead he was giving by settling in Israel. Jacob Halevy observed that Perry's departure should not have been the great event that it was, but merely one departure in a long line of succession. The fact was, however, that Perry was the first active chairman of the Federation to go on *aliya*.

BOOKS

FOR COMPARISON WITH ISRAEL

SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES by Sir
Geoffrey Crowther, 20 pp. (*The London School of Economics*) 3s. 6d.

Now that education in Israel has become, rightly, a subject of widespread interest and some concern, it is important that we should have suitable yardsticks with which we can measure the degree of the Israeli shortcoming. Many people refer to the massive Crowther Report, but

comparatively few have read it. For them, Sir Geoffrey has provided a convenient and succinct outline of the elements of the problem of higher education in our time in this "oration" which he delivered at the London School of Economics. Here he says in twenty pages what others take two hundred to say far less clearly.

To seize upon just two points which he makes and which provide an immediate standard of measurement. In Britain today, roughly four per cent of the children beginning their education now will end up with a degree. In France and Germany the ratio is much higher and in the United States it is of the nature of twenty to thirty per cent. What is the Israeli figure? A rough calculation on the basis of available figures shows that the pros-

pect is only about half that of the British child. Last year's ratio was only a little over two per cent.

This trend is accompanied in Israel, in contrast to most western and Arab countries, with a *decline* in the number of students matriculating, almost a third less last year than five years ago. Thus the total number of matriculations in Israel in 1957 was 2,900; this had dropped to 2,200 by 1959 and to 2,000 according to the estimates for last year. Yet, at the same time, the number of pupils eligible for matriculation had increased by over five thousand, and the total number of pupils at school had increased by 100,000 during these years.

Obviously such growth, and such stagnation in the higher reaches, require special measures. Sir Geoffrey proposes some for the shortfalls in Britain, and they could be studied to advantage in Israel.

J.K.

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AFRICA FOR EVERYMAN

THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION, by James
Cameron; 199 pp., maps, index;
(*Thames and Hudson*) 18s.

Almost any British schoolchild can tell you when the woaded Boadicea hurled her chariot across the land, or when King John lost his crown in the Wash, both fascinating items in our historical heritage. Ask them, however, about the Boer War or the pioneering work of Lord Lugard in Nigeria only fifty years ago and the probability is that you will be met with a blank stare. Few of their elders can do much better. For all the newspaper space allotted to the growing pains of the African continent, few Britons can see the region in its geographical perspective, let alone grasp its political and national divisions.

There is, however, no longer any excuse for ignorance. Painlessly and with an enviable felicity of pen, James Cameron, former chief foreign correspondent of the lamented *News Chronicle*, has provided the antidote. *The African Revolution* is a masterly exposition of contemporary African developments set against their historical background, written by a man who knows Africa and its leaders intimately and who is not ashamed to admit that he called on source books for material to fill gaps in his knowledge. He has been aided by a publisher who has matched the typography and layout to the clear-cut, fresh style of the writing. The result is eighteen shillings' worth of publishing triumph, an everyman's guide to contemporary Africa.

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

P.E.C. MOVES OUT OF BANKING

BANK LEUMI MAKES A GOOD BUY

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

The Palestine Economic Corporation (P.E.C.) has liquidated its shareholding in the Union Bank of Israel, and thus virtually moved out of Israel banking. This step was apparently taken because the P.E.C. directors felt that their company should concentrate its efforts in the sphere of industrial and other investments.

Bank Leumi circles state categorically that the initiative did not come from them. They indicate that they had the major share of influence as regards the banking aspect before this transaction, when they held 50 per cent of the Union Bank's voting shares. But once it became apparent that the other 50 per cent were "on the market," the Bank Leumi was naturally reluctant to let them fall into outside hands.

Its reluctance must have been considerable for, though the amount paid to the P.E.C. has not been disclosed, it is an open secret that it constituted a very good price indeed. Nor is this to be wondered at. The Union Bank is one of the soundest and most efficiently run banking institutions in the country. In size, it is the fourth largest—after the Bank Leumi itself, the Israel Discount Bank and the Workers' Bank—its balance sheet figure being around I£100 million.

Board re-cast : It has been very active in foreign business and exports, financing most of Israel's diamond industry. With its very appreciable goodwill and 10 branches, it is a major asset to the Bank Leumi le'Israel, which wishes to consolidate its dominant position in Israel banking in the face of the hitherto growing challenge from its two main competitors.

The Board of Directors of the Union Bank previously consisted of six members, three each from the P.E.C. and from the Bank Leumi le'Israel. The Chairman was Julius Weiss of the P.E.C. The two other P.E.C. members were Lt.-Col. John Furman and Robert Szold, with Joseph Sapir—the General Zionist leader—serving as alternate. The representatives of the

Bank Leumi on the Board included Dr. Yeshayahu Foerder, J. M. Geri (the former Minister of Trade and Industry) and Dr. J. E. Nebenzahl.

Now, of course, the three P.E.C. representatives are resigning, but Joseph Sapir has been asked to remain as a full member of the Board. Moreover, the former General Manager of the Union Bank, Dr. Moshe Erwin Witkon, has been promoted to Managing Director with a seat on the Board. Thus the new Board will number five persons.

Following tradition : The Bank Leumi le'Israel is very well aware of the necessity to maintain the separate identity and individuality of the Union Bank. The release issued on the occasion of the transaction stresses that there is no intention to make any changes in this respect. Nor for that matter is it intended to alter the policies of the Union Bank.

Bank Leumi circles told me that "the Union Bank has a special character and special groups of clients. We intend this situation to continue. The Union Bank will go on serving these groups, and its traditional special position in the financing of the diamond industry—which has been going from strength to strength during the last few years—will be maintained."

Moreover, no changes in the personnel of the Union Bank are envisaged. On the contrary, in the words of a prominent Bank Leumi representative: "The excellent team of young managers in the Union Bank is one of its attractive features, and its tradition of teamwork is very like ours." Two of these men, J. Voet and E. Japhet, are moving up to be general managers under Dr. Witkon.

Was it wise ? Dr. Witkon himself confirmed to me that, apart from the resignation of the P.E.C. members from the Board, nothing is changing in the Union Bank. "We are continuing to function independently, with the same management and no personnel changes." He ex-

pressed his satisfaction with this state of affairs.

Altogether, it seems that the Bank Leumi le'Israel has got itself a good bargain, even at the price it paid.

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The Epirotiki Line will be starting a new passenger service from Venice to Haifa, via Piraeus, Rhodes and Fama-gusta on June 24. In addition to carrying 500 passengers, each of the two ships on the route will have under-deck accommodation for 120 cars.

The tourist class fare for an eleven-day tour Venice-Haifa-Venice will be about £40. Passengers taking their cars on the round trip will pay an additional £29 for a vehicle weighing between 1,000-1,250 kilos (most popular cars come in this category), and more for a heavier vehicle.

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Sat. 1st April : 20.15 The News. 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 20.30 Special Programme for the Second Night of Pesach. 20.45 News Headlines.

Sun. 2nd April : 20.15 The News. 20.25 Heritage : Easter in the Holy Land. 20.40 In the Jewish World. 20.45 News Headlines.

Mon. 3rd April : 20.15 The News. 20.25 News-reel. 20.35 Music for Passover. 20.45 News Headlines.

Tues. 4th April : 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 A Visit to the Maritime Museum in Haifa. 20.45 News Headlines.

Wed. 5th April : 20.15 The News. 20.25 "I Want to Know"... Kol Zion's panel speaks with listeners abroad. 20.45 News Headlines.

Thurs. 6th April : 20.15 The News. 20.25 Science in Israel : A Monthly Magazine Programme. 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation, with Yehuda Goodman. 20.45 News Headlines.



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Mrs. Ann Massil

Hertford
Miss Julia Rose

Hitchin
P. & B. Stone

Huddersfield
Victor Friend

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Leeds
Dr. Henry Mendel
I. M. Hart
Annie & Harry Rosen
Anonymous
Miss E. Moses
Mrs. S. Hart
Mrs. M. Lang
Dr. and Mrs. S. Flasher
New Central Vilna Syna-
gogue
Ladies Social Group
K. Whyatt
Mrs. Heaps
Jacob Rosen
Mr. Miller
Mr. & Mrs. Phillip
Mrs. L. Saffman
Mr. & Mrs. Bennett
Leeds Zionist Council
Mr. & Mrs. H. Baker
Mr. & Mrs. E. Marks
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Evinson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Hyman
Mr. & Mrs. M. Land
Leonard Brown
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Roberts
I. M. Hart
Pupils of Hull Hebrew
Communal School
Miss Silcowitz
Dr. Ian Stanley Berg

ANOTHER LIST WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK

The cost of planting 13 trees is £4.11.0. There is still time for your name to be included in the Commemorative Volume.

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

INDEPENDENCE DAY DINNER

EARL MOUNTBATTEN REGRETS

Earl Mountbatten has notified chairman Harry Sacher of the Israel Independence Day committee that he will unfortunately not be able to be present at the Dinner to receive the presentation marking the completion of the Edwina Mountbatten Forest.

The Chief of the Defence Staff is being despatched to an overseas conference during the week in which the Dinner takes place, and he has written expressing his apologies to the committee, to all guests at the Dinner, and to all those who had subscribed to the project in honour of his late wife. The Earl has, however, asked his elder daughter, the Lady Brabourne, to represent him at the Dinner and to receive the presentation on his behalf. He is writing a speech of acceptance, which the Lady Brabourne is to read.

The Dinner is due to take place at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on Monday April 24, and among the guests will be the Israel Ambassador and Mme Lourie, members of both Houses of Parliament and Anglo-Jewish community leaders.

SPRING CONVENTION SPEAKER IS MAX VARON

You all know him as Max Weiner, director of the J.N.F. in this country from 1951-1954. With promotion to the Israel Foreign Ministry, and a Hebraicised name, Max has, since his years here, served as Consul of Israel in New York, and travelled the world on government assignments.

Mr. Varon accepted an invitation from J.N.F. president Rosser Chinn last weekend to be the principal speaker at the 1961 spring convention when it takes place at the Prince of Wales Hotel in Southport on April 15-16. His subject will be: "Israel looks to the future."

The agenda of the convention has been planned particularly to serve the needs of provincial Commissions, and will examine ways of developing the fund-raising potential in out-of-London centres and in increasing the number of workers in them. There is also to be a session completely devoted to Younger Commissions and their problems, while other items for discussion are education, and the encouragement of tourism.

RACHEL IS IN DEMAND



Everyone seems to be clamouring to hear Mrs. Rachel Hubner, who is soon coming to address J.P.A. audiences here.

Already, Rachel has been booked for 15 meetings in London districts, trades, and provinces. Committee officers have heard of the impact she has made upon English-speaking gatherings in other parts of the world, and they believe she is just the right attraction for their meetings.

The first Palestinian Jewish girl to achieve the rank of major in the A.T.S., Rachel was one of the founders of Chen, the women's army corps of Israel. She is a writer, lecturer and welfare worker, and has devoted much time to educating new immigrants in ma'abarot and teaching women from Oriental countries western standards of family life.

GRIMSBY HEARS OFER

Grimsby's annual campaign dinner, which had as guest of honour Moshe Ofer, First Secretary of the Israel Embassy, began with a tribute to Alfred Asher, grand old man of Grimsby Zionism, who had just celebrated his 80th birthday. Mr. Ofer presented Mr. Asher with a Golden Book certificate to mark his work for J.P.A., while Carol Mendel, most junior member of the community present at the dinner, handed to him a certificate for 80 trees to be planted in Biranit. Replying, Mr. Asher stated that his recent visit to Israel had showed him that land reclamation and restoring the Jew to the soil was the most satisfying work that any of them could do.

Taking as his theme the 13th anniversary celebration, Mr. Ofer said that they had not been untroubled years. The many problems of the State had quite naturally created internal stresses and strains, some of them manifested in political crisis. They should not think for one moment, however, that economic development was not being pursued with all enthusiasm.

Clr. W. Solomon launched the appeal, which realised £500, with more contributions still to come in. Another speaker was Norman Morris.

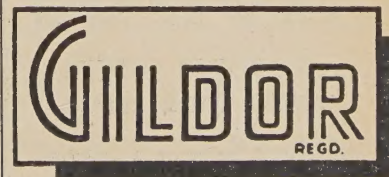
NEW WEST END

The new West End Synagogue congregation has set itself a target of £12,000 for J.P.A. this year, and half of this sum was raised at a reception which took place at the home of Dr. A. Spiro, chairman, and had as guest of honour Gershon Avner.

Mr. Avner drew one of those rounded pictures of the situation in Israel which have proved so illuminating to J.P.A. audiences during his tour. He wanted the impression of a State where not all the people were fully employed, not all of them properly housed, not all of them completely absorbed. But he wanted his audience to know also that each of these problems could be speedily solved through financial support.

Among those present were Ald. H. Leon, member of the J.P.A. administrative committee and warden of the New West End Synagogue.

**IF IT IS
EITHER OR—
I CHOOSE**



KNITWEAR • LINGERIE

JPA - JNF NEWS

A DATE FOR BOURNEMOUTH

The Israel Ambassador has accepted an invitation from the Bournemouth J.P.A. committee to launch this resort's Appeal on Sunday June 4. The venue is the Majestic Hotel, made available through the courtesy of Mrs. Fay Schneider.

This was disclosed at a meeting addressed by Harry Shine last week, when the J.P.A. executive director outlined the platform for the coming year. Henry Solomon will be in charge of this year's campaign as chairman with Alfred Collins as treasurer and Cyril Speller, J.P., as secretary. This is, of course, the team which has led the local effort so successfully for several years.

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COMMISSION

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BIRANIT: LAYING THE CORNERSTONE



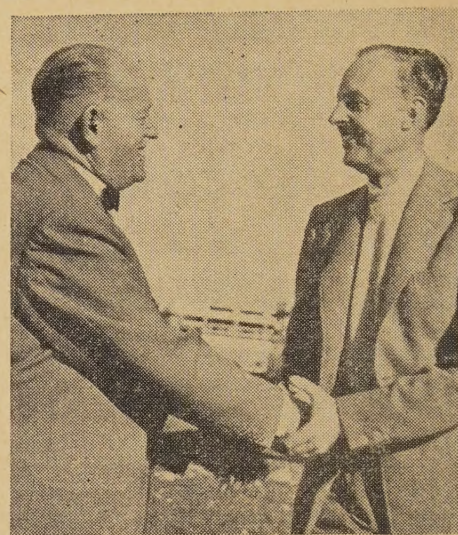
The plaque describing Liverpool's project in Biranit.

At the laying of the cornerstone of the Biranit Observation Post, a project undertaken by the Liverpool J.N.F. Commission, delegates from Merseyside were joined by the British Ambassador to Israel, Patrick Hancock, Arthur Liveran, director of the Commonwealth Division of the Foreign Ministry, and technical experts, including Sharon Weitz and Tuvia Ashbel, responsible for reclamation operations in Upper Galilee.

Samuel Ussishkin, son of the late K.K.L. leader Menahem and chairman of the proceedings, spoke of the significance of the Observation Post. There was not only its practical purpose but its attraction for visitors, i.e. enabling them to view the magnificent panorama. Important functions of these observation posts are, of course, the guarding of the borders and watching the precious forests for signs of fire.

The British Ambassador declared that he was most impressed by the work being carried out in Upper Galilee in the field of afforestation and land reclamation, while the efforts of man against nature were illustrated by Mr. Liveran, who felt that such projects as Biranit created increased good-will and understanding between Israel and other countries.

Saul Rosenblatt, chairman of the Liverpool Commission, expressed the hope that this occasion would inspire the gathering to intensified work in the future. He hoped that Israel would be a place of peace and contentment, and urged his Commission to take back with



Saul Rosenblatt greeting British Ambassador Patrick Hancock.

them the spirit of the country.

The laying of this cornerstone was celebrated at a dinner at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, a week later.

NEW OFFICERS FOR
YOUNGER COMMISSIONS

New officers have been elected in several of the Younger J.N.F. Commissions. Their task: to carry the Mount Meron project a further step forward.

Junior Blue and White: This "veteran" group now has David Weener as chairman. Other officers are: joint vice-chairmen, David Fishman and Sandra Lyndon; joint secretaries, Margaret Feller and Barbara Wynborne; treasurer, Shirley Blair; functions chairman, Jonas Alter; functions secretary, Natalie Wimbourn; registrar, Rosalind Bloom; executive, Morris Jesky and Susan Cassler.

President's Commission: A committee of engaged and young married couples, the new officers are: chairman, Anthony Fine; vice-chairman, Clive Stern; functions chairman, Joseph Lewis; functions vice-chairman, Barry Levy; treasurer, Alan Kaye; joint secretaries, Helen Kaye and Esther Lewis.

For the **Regency Group**, which has got off to a good start with some very successful functions, those elected were: chairman, David May; joint vice-chairmen, Peter Gillis and Stephen Ross; joint secretaries, Wendy Manning and Rosemary Braunsberg; treasurer, Stanley Saunders; functions chairman, Brian Holloway.

J P A - J N F NEWS

INTRODUCING TOTTENHAM

A film show and addresses by Rosser Chinn and Cllr. H. Langer were the highlights of a meeting to speed the new Tottenham J.N.F. Commission on its way last week.

The J.N.F. president told the gathering how desert wastes were gradually being replaced by green fields in Israel. On the problem of integration, he said that 30,000 Jews had arrived last year, mostly without resources, and he stressed that once these immigrants received employment and earned self-esteem, they became useful citizens.

This put an onus on the Jews of the world to fill their Blue Boxes, plant trees and respond to appeals. A hundred million trees must be planted in the next ten years to withstand the effects of the natural elements and to prevent the destruction of the soil. In this regard Mr. Chinn spoke of the Barmitzvah Forest, emphasizing the usefulness of such a gift to Israel.

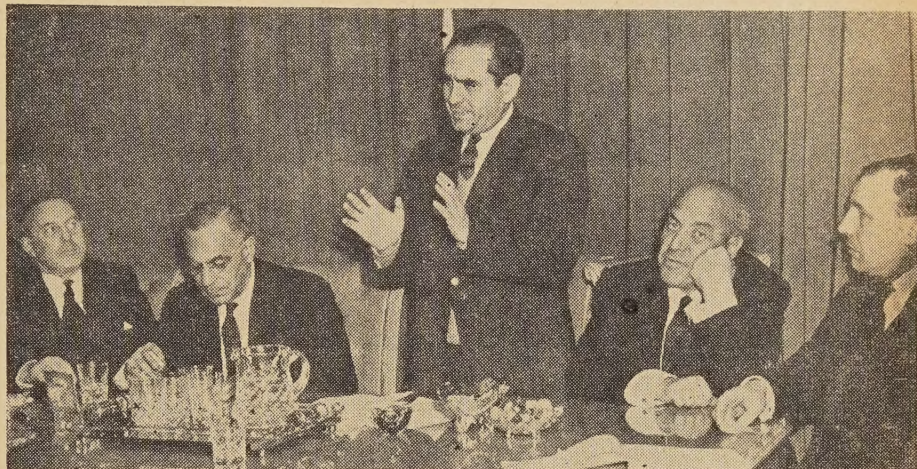
Cllr. H. Langer, Mayor of Tottenham, observed that he had been inspired by this meeting, and summarised by saying that no nation in the world had done so much for so many.

L. J. Glass, chairman, thanked the organisers, and L. Littman proposed a vote of thanks to Rosser Chinn and the Mayor.

Israel as a unique social phenomenon was discussed by Dr. Arie Neshet when he addressed a meeting to launch Finchley's J.P.A. campaign at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Scott last week. Maurice Davis was in the chair.

Quoting a Swedish writer, Dr. Neshet

"ISRAEL A MATTER OF COMPROMISE"—NESHET



Attentive hearers in this picture showing Dr. Neshet speaking are: L. Lever, M. Davis, E. A. Colman and Rev. A. Rosenberg.

said: "Israel's economic situation is catastrophic—but safe!" and he continued by pointing out that Israel was a country of contrasts with water in abundance in the north and wide expanses of desert in the south. The problem then was to ensure that the water was brought to the land.

New immigrants were a fascinating social study in themselves. On the one hand there were those who seem to have come from the Middle Ages in terms of standards of civilisation; while others "seemed to be two centuries ahead of the present day." The only solution was to affect a compromise. But, in spite of difficulties, the challenge had to be faced and the promises made to immigrant farmers and landowners fulfilled.

The appeal was led by Alec Colman and £10,000 was raised. Rabbi B. J. Gelles and Rev. A. Rosenfeld expressed thanks to the speakers, the host and hostess, Leonard Lever (joint-chairman) and treasurer Ben Valett.

FINCHLEY'S ANNIVERSARY BALL

Finchley J.N.F. Commission, at its Barmitzvah Ball last week, made this the occasion to recall the beginnings of the Commission ten years ago. Chairman Abraham Rosenfeld reminded guests of the foundation of the State of Israel 13 years ago by the gallant few, and how the nation had grown with two million citizens today and a long-neglected land cultivated and made to bloom.

Guests of honour were Lord and Lady Silkin and Mr. and Mrs. Rosser Chinn, while Mr. and Mrs. I. Klug acted as hosts. The J.N.F. president, in a speech appealing for support of the Barmitzvah Forest, stressed the importance of trees in arresting soil erosion, for security, and simply to beautify the landscape.

Altogether a sum of £6,000 was raised as a result of his appeal, and the proceeds of the brochure, auction and tombola. This is a splendid result, fully in keeping with the great J.N.F. traditions of the Finchley community.



Tottenham platform: G. Savitt, Rosser Chinn, the Mayor of the borough, L. J. Glass and H. J. Osterley.

SITUATION VACANT

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War of 1948 ...”

—*The American Christian Century*

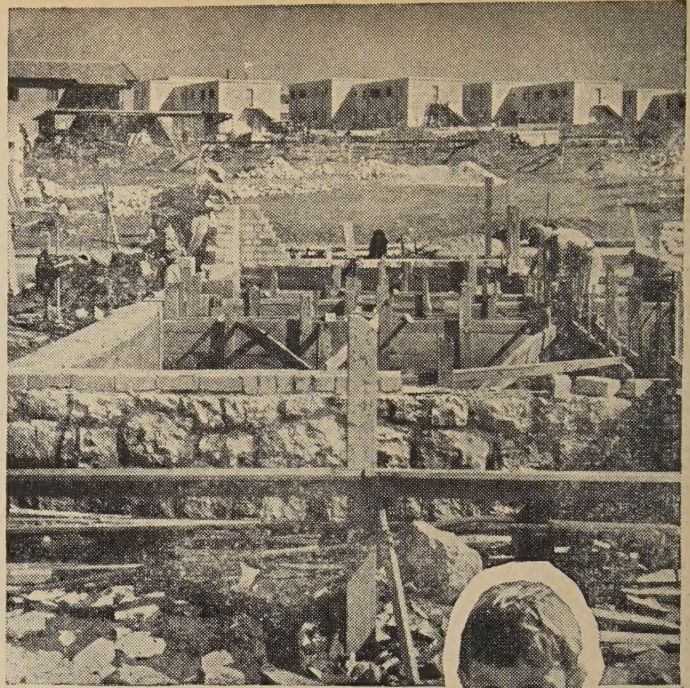
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